

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, February 2, 1730.

From the Weekly Journal, Jan. 24.  
To the AUTHOR.

S I R,

**H**AVING casually cast an Eye on your last Journal, wherein there is a Letter in favour of the BRITISH SOLDIERY, narrating, 'the general Bent of the People against keeping Foreign Troops in English Pay, while 3000 English Troops are disbanded.' For, say they, if there is a Necessity of keeping an Army in the North, notwithstanding a Peace in the South, why should one be kept useless at home? Why should Foreigners take the Bread out of the Mouths of Englishmen? Why should the trading Part of the Nation suffer such a great Loss in vending so much English *Manufatures* and other *Commodities*, so great a Body of Troops requires? Is it not very chargeable to us, to raise an Army at 3 l. a Man, and 15 l. a Horse, but in reducing them again, by allowing them Half-pay and Bounty-money? and this at every Ebb and Flow of the Tide of Things. This sticks in the Stomachs of Englishmen, and may be called a *Saving* that tends to *Poverty*.

And hearing this Case reasoned over a Dish of Coffee, among some of the *unfortunate Gentlemen* cashiered of late and Others, I found the Arguments used by the latter to be, *That Foreign Forces being on a lower Establishment of Pay, were consequently cheaper*; and, *That the Charge of Transporting National Troops was thereby saved*.

Now, Mr. D'Anvers, if there is no other Reasons of State for this, (which I do not pretend to dive into) nor weightier Arguments in behalf of the Foreigners than the foregoing; I take the Liberty to observe, That tho' the Pay of Foreigners may be in some Degree less than that of our National Forces, yet the Difference is so little, that it does not seem to counterbalance the *Advantages* that would accrue by employing those of our own Nation; for, as Money is become th' *scarcest Commodity at home*, so the sending it *abroad*, is become a Grievance to those who would be glad to earn it in the Service of

their Country; which is one certain Consequence of the hiring Foreign Troops, whose Pay must be *entirely remitted to them*, without the least Defalcation or Abatement, and without laying out one Shilling of it in Britain.

Whereas, on the other Side of the Question, not above two Thirds of the Money, at most, would be *really remitted abroad* to our *National Troops*; since the Remainder must certainly be detain'd and consumed here in their Service, viz. By the *Cloathing* of all such Regiments, which would be made and paid for here; by the *Respite*, the Foreigners being paid complete; by th' *Assignments* that would be made by many of the Officers, in favours of their Wives or Families here; or for Payment of their *Debts*, or other Occasions: And not only so, but by Numbers of Officers who would from time to time be employed in *Recruiting* here. So that great Part of the Money granted in this Case would, notwithstanding our Troops being abroad, circulate here at home. I need only mention one Thing more; which is, That keeping up such a Body of our Troops abroad, would prove a *Sinking-Fund* to the Expence of *Half-pay*, especially the *first Year*, by providing for so many Officers at once; and would be an annual Decrease of it afterwards, (if we should *unhappily* have Occasion to continue 'em) by filling up Vacancies from amongst the *Half-pay Officers*.

And as to the other Objection, about their *Transportation*: 'Tis probable the British Soldiery would rather bear the Charge of their own Transportation in so short a Voyage, than not have the *Post of Honour*, so valuable to a BOLD BRITON. Besides, *British Bottoms* would be employed in this Transport, *British Sailors* would receive Wages, *British Tradesmen* would be concerned in their Victualling, and would otherwise profit by it; and *British Money* would by these Means circulate among *British Subjects*. Nor ought we to forget, that idle Hands would thereby be employ'd, and Pilfering and Robbing in the Streets and Highways prevented.

I am, &c.

BRITANNICUS.



London, Jan. 24. We hear from Mr. Cowell's at Hoxton, That besides his fine Aloe and Torch-thistle, he has another extraordinary Curiosity in his Garden, which invites great Numbers of People to come and see it; namely, the Holy Thorn, which blossomed and budded on Christmas day, and continues still to sprout and produce green Leaves and Flower-buds, to the Admiration of all that see it: This is the Offspring of that famous Plant growing at Glastonbury, which was said to be brought there by Joseph of Arimathea, when he first introduced the Christian Faith among us; and the Aloe is still in such a flourishing State, that the curious Gentlemen who daily resort to observe it, are of Opinion, that it will ripen its Fruit in April or May next, at furthest.

*Wye's Letter, verbatim, London, Jan. 27.*

Since our last arrived a Mail from France, and one from Holland.

**D**ivers Ships are fitting out to sail forthwith for Guinea, to take in Negroes there, and carry them to Jamaica, to supply the South Sea Company with what they shall want for the Assiento. The Merchants now are intirely easy, and have great Encouragements, particularly for carrying on their Trade in the West-indies, the Spanish Privateers, which for some Years lay so thick before the Island of Providence and Jamaica, and gave such Obstruction to our Trade, being now all dispersed and gone home.

The Letters from Madrid by the French Mail Yesterday say, that on the 10 Instant was published there with the usual Ceremonies, the Treaty of Peace concluded at Seville, which we are in Hopes, especially since there is so little Reason for any other Powers to be displeased therewith, will produce a general Pacification, though the Emperor still makes a Shew, as if he designed to oppose at all Adventures, the Introduction of Don Carlos into Italy; for according to Letters from Vienna by the Holland Mail Yesterday, Arms for 13000 Men were sent thence, the 13th Inst. for Gaeta in Naples, and will be followed by a greater Number, and that the Imperial Forces ordained to be ready to march for Italy upon the first Notice, consist of 16 Battallions of Foot, 78 Squadrons of Cuirassiers, Dragoons and Hussars, which makes 11200 Foot, and 19500 Horse, in all 30700 Men; but it was believed they would wait before they had Orders to march, till the Return of an Express sent thence

to Florence, to know the Great Duke of Tuscany's Mind, in relation to the Introduction of the Spanish Troops.

By the Holland Mail we learn from Vienna, that the Imperial Court continues to take the most requisite Measures for having a powerful Army in Italy; and from Moscow, that the Russian Troops, which by Treaty are promised the Emperor, have Orders to be ready to march; and from Hanover, that the Officers had Orders to repair to their Regiments, and the Troops to be ready to march, and to be provided with Tents and all Necessaries for a Camp; and that on the 28th past, the like Orders were dispatched for the Hessian Troops. Upon the whole, it is feared that new Incidents have arisen.

To day the Lords took to Consideration the Treaty of Seville; the Lord Bathurst, at the Close of a long Speech, moved, that the 5th Article of the Quadruple Alliance might be read; which done, he moved for the following Question "That the Agreement in the Treaty of Seville, to secure the Succession of Don Carlos to the Dutchies of Tuscany, Parma and Placentia with Spanish Troops, is a manifest Violation of the 5th Article of the Quadruple Alliance, tends to involve this Nation in a dangerous and expensive War, and to destroy the Ballance of Power in Europe." The Lord Townshend hereupon spoke against the Question, and observed that it was allowed by Friends and Foes, That his Majesty had acquired great Honour in making the Treaty of Seville; that it was a Reproach on our Allies to insinuate they had acted otherwise, than in Friendship with us; That the Word *Violation* in the Question could not be applied to this Treaty; but it must and will be remembered that it may be so to the Treaty of Vienna: And his Lordship added, That the Question tended only to encourage the Emperor to stand out, and to provoke the Court of Spain, he hoped it would not pass; which after some Debates, was on a Division, carried, content 31, not content 86. There were other Questions, as whether Gibraltar was secured from all Pretensions hereafter from the King of Spain; also in Relation to Commerce, the Losses our Merchants have sustained, and the Satisfaction to be made to the Spaniards, and there were three Divisions, and carried by the Court, almost by the same Majority as that above-mentioned, The rest of the Particulars we must defer to our next.

*From*



*From the St. James's Evening Post, Jan. 27.*

*London, Jan. 27.* The Act of Accession of the States General, to the Treaty of Peace, Union and Friendship, and Offensive Alliance, concluded at Seville, narrates; That whereas their most Serene Majesties, the King of G. Britain, the most Christian King, and the Catholick King, have thought fit (for the Purposes therein mentioned) to make an Alliance betwixt themselves; and their H. Mightinesses having been invited by the contracting Kings to accede thereto: The Lords the States General do therefore accede to this Treaty, obliging them to all that is therein contained, as if they had contracted from the Beginning. In Consideration of which, their Britannic and most Christian Majesties renew all their Engagements for procuring to their Republic the Abolition of the Trade and Navigation of the Ostend Company to the Indies, and the Affair of East Greenland. The Succours their H. Mightinesses are to give in case of Need, is to be 4000 Foot and 1000 Horse. And whereas the States General have represented, that there may be certain Cases, wherein they may, out of Hatred for this their Accession, be troubled or attacked in such manner, that they may be obliged to have immediate Recourse to Arms for their Defence; their Britannic, most Christian and Catholick Majesties, as a new Proof of the Share they take in the Preservation of their Republic, engage and promise, that in the abovesaid Cases, they will furnish the Succours stipulated by the 2d Article above mentioned, without waiting the Success of the Offices and Instances which they may have begun to employ with the Aggressor, for procuring the Satisfaction and Reparation requir'd.

The *Ruffel*, an 80 Gun Ship, is newly laid upon the Stocks, to be rebuilt.

*Dover, Jan. 25.* This Day sailed hence the *Eleazar*, for Dunkirk.

*Weymouth, Jan. 21.* This Morning came in the *Geizel* of Leith, from Anstruther, for Lisbon.

*From the London Evening Post, Jan. 27.*

*Hague, Feb. 3.* 'Tis advis'd from Naples, that their Viceroy is providing that City with all Sorts of Provisions in great Abundance; it being the general Opinion that a War is unavoidable in Italy.

*London, Jan. 27.* The *Deptford*, a 60 Gun Ship, is laid on the Stocks to be rebuilt; as is likewise a new Bomb vessel.

The *Solebay*, together with the *Spy* and *Cruizer* Sloops, are sitting out at Deptford for Service.

We hear that instead of the Duties on Soap and Candles, an Impost of 10 l per annum will be laid on all Noblemens Coaches and Chariots; and 10 s per annum on every Person wearing a Sword in G. Britain; the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Train'd Bands excepted.

S. S. Stock, 104, 7 8 lrs.

*From the London Gazette, Jan. 27.*

*Hague, Jan. 31.* The States came last Week to a Resolution, to fit out 12 Men of War and 4 Frigates for the Service of the current Year; which Resolution they have sent to the respective Provinces for their Approbation.

*Edinburgh, Feb. 2.* On Friday last the Corpse of the Rt. Honourable Robert Earl of Moriton was interred in the Chapel of Holy-rood house.

On Saturday came in to Leith Harbour, the *First Adventure* of Leith, James Groat, from London. As did Robert Beatson's Vessel, belonging to Kinghorn, with Fruit and Wine from S. Lucar.

We were misinform'd last Week, when we told that the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen was come to Town; his Lordship not being yet arriv'd.

This Day (being the 26th of the Moon) 'tis High Water at Leith at 10, 18 Min. Tomorrow, at 11, 6 Min. On Wednesday, at 11, 54 Min.

*Haddington, Jan. 30, 1730.*

Best Wheat,	08 10 00.	2d, 08 04 00.	3d, 08 00 00.
Best Bear,	06 00 00.	2d, 05 16 00.	3d, 05 10 00.
Best Oats,	06 00 00.	2d, 05 10 00.	3d, 05 00 00.
Best Pease,	04 15 00.	2d, 04 10 00.	3d, 04 00 00.

*From a private Letter, London, Jan. 27.*

We learn from the Proceedings of the House of Commons, That the 22d Inst. a Motion was made, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to give Directions, that Copies of the Orders and Instructions given to Sir George Byng, relating to th' Expedition made to the Mediterranean in the 1718, might be laid before the House: And the Question pass'd in the Negative. Also,

That a Petition from John Sinclair, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Shire of Cathness; A Petition from John Blackwood, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the District of Burghs of Dumbarton, Glasgow, Renfrew and Rutherglen; A Petition from Alexander Duncan of Lundy, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Coun-

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ty of Horfar: Have been severally presented to the House and read, and referred to the Consideration of the Committee of Elections.

A Petition was also presented from the Magistrates, Town-Council, and Clerk of Wigton, complaining that the late Election of a Burgess to serve for the District of Wigton, Whithorn, New-Galloway and Stanraer, John Dalrymple, Esq; pretended to be elected at Stanraer; whereas by the Statute the Election ought to have been at Wigton; and praying for Relief.

Mr. Secretary of War presented to the House, an Estimate of the Charge of the Horse, Dragoons, and Foot of the Troops of Hesse-Cassel in British Pay, for the 1730; also an Account of the Subsidy payable by his Majesty to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, pursuant to Treaty.

A Motion was made, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be graciously pleas'd to communicate to this House any Engagements he may have entred into for the Payment of Subsidies to Foreign Troops, or for the Hire of Foreign Troops, and which have not been laid before the House. And it passed in the Negative.

It was then also resolved, That 10,000 Seamen, at 4 l. per Month per Man, be employed for the Year 1730.

## ADVERTISEMENT S.

¶ That the Lands of NEWBIGGING and KINGASK belonging to JOHN CARSTORPHINE of NYDIE, lying in the Parish of St. Andrew's, holding Feu of the Crown for Payment of L. 24 06 08 Scots; and paying of yearly Rent, 72 Bolls of Fustic of Bear, 41 Bolls of Oats, and L. 295 13 04 of Money, besides 5 Dozen of Poultry, and 54 Loads of Carriage-coals: ARE to be exposed to voluntary Roup and Sale, jointly or separately, upon the 11th Day of February Inst. at 3 a clock after Noon, in the House of James Crochan Vintner in St. Andrew's. The Rental, Progress of Writs and Conditions of Sale, may be seen in the Hands of Robert Carstairs Writer in St. Andrew's.

N.B. The Lands of KINGASK have a Right of Commonly upon a Muir of 3 or 400 Acres.

¶ Stolen or Strayed, on Monday the 26th inst. at the Race at Leith, a large White and Brown SETTING-DOG, of the true Pointer-kind, without a Collar, his Tail cut a Joint shorter than ordinary. Whoever shall return the said Dog, or give Notice of him, (so as he may be recovered) to James Grant at Mr. Ruddiman's Printinghouse, shall have a sufficient Reward, and no Questions ask'd. Or, they may write to Mr. Alexander Stuart Writer to the Signet, who

is determined to prosecute any who shall keep him, as far as Law can reach.

¶ That the ROSEMARYNS of PRESTONHALL, in the Parish of Cranston, 7 Miles South-east of Edinburgh, consisting of Six large Inclosures, and upwards of 150 Acres of Ground; is to be Set for 15 or more Years, as the Taker and Proprietar shall agree. The Entry to the said Room, to commence from Whitsunday next for the Grass, and to the Labouring of the Ground, at the Separation of the Crop. Any who have a mind to see the said Room, may repair thither, where they will be waited on by the Proprietar, and in his Absence, by Robert Rutherford, Maltster in Little Preston, or at John Clunies at Newbyth, in the Parish of Whitekirk, in East Lothian, who hath Powers to treat with any Person for the said Farm.

¶ Superfine pale BARLEY MALT, made and sold at Cockenzie, at L. 08 12 00 per Boll; or delivered at Edinburgh, or any Place within 6 Miles, at L. 09 Scots per Boll, ready Money. Any who want the same, may direct to THOMAS MATTHE Merchant in Cockenzie. One Boll and an half being an Horse-load, is the least Quantity that can be sent six Miles off.

¶ That there are several ROOMS of LAND, with convenient Steadings built thereon, of greater and smaller Extent, either to be feued, or let in long Terms, in the Barony of Kerse, lying about a Mile from, and within the Parish of Falkirk, and Sheriffdom of Stirling. The Progress, and Conditions of the Feus, are to be seen in the Hands of THOMAS ELIOT Writer, at the Insurance-Office in Edinburgh; or JOHN HAY of Candie, at his House near Borroshouness; or at the House of Kerse.

¶ The General Meeting of DONORS to the Hospital for SICK POOR, which met on Monday the 26th inst. for the first Election of Managers, not being so frequent and numerous as was expected; They did Adjourn the Election to this Day the 2d of February Inst. at Three in the Afternoon: When all Donors are intreated to meet at the Burrow-room, for the Purpose above mentioned.

¶ That the Tenements of Land after mentioned, lying in the City of Edinburgh, which belonged to the deceased ROBERT STARK Writer in Edinburgh. viz. The 1st, 2d, and 4th Storeys of a Tenement of Land lying in the Close called *The Back of Bells Wynd*, with Cellars and Garrets; being in all of yearly Rent, L. 17 13 04 sterl. And the 2d, 4th, 5th, and Top-stories of a Tenement of Land in Preston's Close, commonly called *Stewart's Close*, near the Cross, with Cellars and Garrets; being in all of yearly Rent, L. 22 15 00 sterl. ARE to be exposed to voluntary Roup and Sale, (the several different Storeys of each of the said Tenements jointly, or in different Stries, as Purchasers shall desire) upon Thursday the Fifth Day of February Inst. at Three in the Afternoon, within the House of Mrs. Nicolson Vintner in Edinburgh. The Rental, Progress and Conditions of Roup, are to be seen in the Hands of ADAM MERCER Writer in Edinburgh, at his House at the Head of Liberton's Wynd.

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